

*Col. Morse*  
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THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

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**APRIL, 1843.**

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WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1843.

[ NO. 4.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.  
( *Concluded.* )

The Committee have alluded to a resolution of a Convention held a few months ago in this city, by which a committee was appointed to present a memorial to Congress recommending such measures to be taken for the protection of the colonies now established on the African coast, the protection of American commerce on that coast, and the suppression of the slave trade as the national legislature may approve. An able memorial, among the last deeds of a distinguished and honored hand, was in consequence prepared and is now in possession of a Committee of the House of Representatives. The Committee trust it will receive from that body the consideration it so well merits. To the influence exerted by the colony of Liberia for the advantage of our commerce, for the suppression of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa, the testimony of Dr. Hall is very full and explicit. In a statement already before the public he observes :

“No American influence has, to my knowledge, operated to increase, foster or protect the American commerce in Africa, except through the agency of the colonization societies, and through them, the colonies of Liberia. The very founding of these colonies embracing within their influence a coast of some hundred miles has opened to us a commerce which was before wholly monopolized by European trading vessels and the slave dealers.

“Not only do the energetic and intelligent colonists vastly increase the exports of their little territory, concentrate the trade of the surrounding country, carry on open, fair and liberal commerce with vessels of all nations, but the colonies are a refuge and home to the American citizen visiting that coast from what cause soever. In fact the American colonies have, more than all other causes protected and fostered our commerce on the African coast

"With regard to the influence of the colonies upon the missionary operations, I can answer, that it is equally favorable and still more essential. It is a fact that there has been a vast expenditure of life and money by the missionary societies of Great Britain to establish missions in the various towns far to the windward of Sierra Leone, and every attempt, without exception, has proved a failure. The attempt has not been a solitary one but renewed from time to time for a period of years, and always with the same unhappy result. The advantages which the mission stations derive from the colonies are manifold, and must be obvious to every one.

"In the first place their protection was absolutely necessary to the existence of the mission, to defend it from petty depredations and violence—as for instance, in the recent transactions at Heddington—there all the comforts and necessities of life are alone secured by and through the labors of the colonists. By these their houses are built and rendered tenantable; their services are always required in all domestic duties, even in health, and in sickness their services and assistance are indispensable. Independent of all this, *the most important, the most useful and most successful preachers and teachers in all mission stations in Africa are the colonists themselves, under the superintendence of white missionaries.* Colored men are the most useful and most efficient laborers in any cause or calling in Africa; with a less amount of intelligence and talent than the white man they can effect more.

"The Liberians have shown a capacity for maintaining a free and independent government, a capacity and disposition for a fair degree of moral and intellectual improvement. The soil of Liberia is one of the most productive in the world, and capable of yielding all the varieties of vegetables and all the staple commodities of the tropics. The climate of Africa is one that will prove as favorable to the American emigrant as does the climate of our Western States to the New Englander. In fine, all that is wanting to favor and perpetuate on the coast of Africa an independent christian government is an increase of the number of *select* emigrants, an increase for a certain period of the appropriation to each individual on his arrival, and a general protection from the government of this country."

Again he remarks :

"The effect of the colonies upon the native tribes both near and remote is decidedly favorable; and that perhaps to a greater extent than is often the case in the colonization or settlement of a new and barbarous country.

"The commercial intercourse with the natives alone is of vast benefit to them individually, besides tending rapidly to develop the resources of the country. Their indirect benefit, too, through the missionary establishments within the influence of the colony is of weighty consideration, as I am well convinced, without their protection no mission station could have been established; and certainly not successfully prosecuted had the American colonies not existed. But the most important advantage accruing to the natives from the establishment of the colonies, arises from the bare fact of the existence of a community of blacks like themselves maintaining a well-regulated government, and conversant with, and exercising the arts and habits of civilized life. It is a universal impression pervading all the tribes of Western Africa, that the white man is of a distinct and superior order of being, that there is an inseparable bar between the two

racés, that one is doomed to be a savage, and the other a civilized man. The bare existence of the colony is a convincing demonstration of the absurdity of their opinions, and will do more to elevate them in the scale of being, than could be done by all and every other measure that could be projected."

Of the African Trade Dr. Hall says :

"The whole extent of the coast line of West Africa is a mart of commerce."

"In large rivers many vessels of from two to four hundred tons are continually to be seen engaged in traffic,

"The principal articles of export in former years were gums, wax, malaguetta pepper, hides, ivory and gold. All these articles are now of secondary importance to dye-woods and palm oil. The latter article, when used barely for the manufacture of soap and in woollen factories, has found a ready and permanent market both in Europe and America. But of late experiments have been made by which the stearine is separated from the olein, both of which products being in great demand, it may reasonably be supposed that any amount of the article will always find a ready market at a fair profit. The production of this article is greatly on the increase, and no probable limits can be fixed as to the extent to which it can be furnished. In small towns where I could ten years since only purchase a few gallons in calabashes for the use of my crews, it is now obtained in puncheons for exportation. In fact the whole palm oil trade of the windward coast has been formed within the last twelve years, and now thousands of puncheons are shipped annually.

"The camwood is one of the most important dye-woods in the world, and we believe is mostly if not altogether obtained from Africa, and it can there be obtained to almost any extent, being, in the interior, one of the most common forest trees. The demand for it is steady and uniform both in this country and in England.

In reply to the question : "How will the proper protection of these colonies and the promotion of the American commerce on that coast affect the slave trade," his answer is :

"It may be proper to state before affording a direct answer to the question, that the very establishment of the colonies has absolutely broken up the slavers within their boundaries. The location of the first colony was on an island that had, from time immemorial, been occupied by slave factories. The first severe wars in which this colony was engaged was on the question of the slave trade. The slave factories of Trade Town and New Cesters were broken up by Ashmun early in the history of the colony. Subsequently two factories have at different times been destroyed by the colonists at Little Bassa, and that, too, through hard fighting. Grand Bassa was always a slave mart—the last slaves were shipped on the day I landed in a schooner to pay for the first purchase of territory there, in March, 1832."

The Committee must believe, that the time is at hand when the Governments of the country will extend to this project of African colonization their fostering care. Its practicability and its beneficence are completely

demonstrated. In the language of the President of the Society : " No one can doubt that with the application of adequate means, such as the Governments of the several States of the Union could supply, almost without an effort, the colonization of the descendants of the African race may be effected to any desirable extent." And the Committee and the Society still cherish the hope, which the founders cherished, that both the State and General Governments will aid the cause with their " ample powers and abundant resources."

The great interests connected with the commerce and resources of Africa, the effects of colonial settlements upon both, and upon the slave trade, the mutual influence of this and legitimate commerce upon each other, and the means by which civilization and our holy religion may be made to triumph over the barbarism and other evils of that continent have received during the year the earnest attention of a Committee of the House of Commons in Great Britain, and their able report with numerous, most instructive and valuable documents are just spread before the world. This Committee recommend " that the Government of the British ports on the Gold Coast (which have been under the direction of a Committee of British merchants) be resumed by the crown, and that all dependence on the Government of Sierra Leone should cease ; that several of the ports, such as Apollonia, Winnebah and Whydah, abandoned in 1828 when the Government was handed over to a committee of merchants, should be re-occupied, and that others should be reconstructed at similar points ; that the settlement at the Gambia like those on the Gold Coast should be entirely separated from the Government of Sierra Leone ; that the settlement at the Island of Bulama should be re-established ; that small block-houses should be erected both at the Gambia and along the coast on points where British commerce is superseding the slave trade ; that emigration to the West Indies from Sierra Leone and other parts of the African coast, on terms and in a manner secured from abuse, by the strict scrutiny of governmental authority be encouraged, and that improved measures be adopted in the system of naval service on that coast for the utter suppression of the slave trade. This report concludes with the following words, " Happily in this great work [the overthrow of the slave trade] we need not despair. The measures lately adopted have done much. The evidence of all naval officers, as well as commanders of merchant ships, concur in stating, that north of the line, over a coast of many thousand miles, the slave trade, with the exception of a few points in the neighborhood of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, is virtually extinct. And the continuance of these measures, well guarded and considered in all their details, as well as extended, together with such as we



have recommended in different parts of our report, give fair ground for hoping for ultimate success. Under this head we would venture to recommend that none but the swiftest vessels should be employed; that some of the best prizes should be converted to purposes of the service; that steamers should be engaged in watching the intricacies of islands, and the mouths of rivers; that the system of paying by head money, so unjust to gallant men, or perhaps, by bounty at all, should be reconsidered, and possibly replaced by higher pay and the prospect of promotion; encouragement and ample protection, at the same time, should be given to lawful trade in every shape; and the settlements which we hold, or which we may form upon the coast, should be kept open indifferently to all nations as to ourselves, that they may see, and be compelled to acknowledge, that in all we are attempting for Africa, we are only endeavoring to provide a feast of which all may equally partake; and seeking, as the reward of our exertions, no advantage to ourselves, save that which may fairly fall to our lot from a proportionate share of a more abundant table, spread out for the common benefit of all."

It is stated in the report of Dr. Madden, recently sent as commissioner by the English Government to examine into the condition of the colonial settlements on the west coast of Africa that in 1836 "the total imports for that year from the western coast of Africa, was in round numbers—

						£300,000
From Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	71,927
From Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	75,940
From the Gold Coast	-	-	-	-	-	160,000

Leaving a balance of £492,133 as the imports from other places on the coast where there were no British settlements.

The annual importations of palm oil into England are now upwards of 12,000 tons, which at the market price of £28 per ton, amounts to £336,000 per annum giving constant employment to 14,000 tons of shipping. The total annual gain to England direct and indirect, from the West African trade, exclusive of ship building, is estimated at from 5 to £600,000.

The income of this Society has been less the last year than we had ventured to anticipate. The pecuniary embarrassment, and in most parts of the country the extreme pressure for money, have been felt by the patrons of this Society. The money that has been received, the Committee have endeavored to appropriate in the best manner for the interests of the Society. They have paid on the former debt of the Society \$3,575 10. They have paid \$5,866 10 for goods sent to the colony the last year. They have paid \$10,460 82 towards defraying the expenses of sending out emigrants.

The large amount of \$9,440 88 is the proceeds of goods sent to the colony last year and in part payment for the schooner *Regulus*. There is a large sum yet due us from the colony, and also from legacies and other sources in this country. The whole amount of our debts at present (including a balance due on old debts) is \$17,140 20, while there is owing the Society in the colony, for past subscriptions, and for the African Repository, *nearly double that amount*.

With even moderate success in collecting money due us, and in obtaining contributions, we may hope soon not only to relieve the cause from every pecuniary embarrassment, but to apply a very considerable amount to enlarge the colonial territory and assist emigration.

Human nature itself seems awakening like a giant from sleep utterly to destroy the slave trade. All the civilized powers of Europe and America are warring upon it. Many native African chiefs, of the Bonny, of the Cameroons, of the Timmanees, along the coast of Liberia, and at Eboe and Egarra, on the banks of the Niger, have signed conventions for its suppression. The Bey of Tunis, and the Pacha of Egypt, have agreed to abolish it. A treaty has been formed by Great Britain, with the Imaum of Muscat, to prevent the exportation of slaves, (at least to Christian States) from his dominions, and her influence is now exerted against this traffic, with the great empires of the east. But as the seat of this evil and crime, is in the barbarism of Africa, it is by the development of her resources, the civilization of her manners, and the renovation of her character, that we must mainly look for its entire and final extinction.

Our divine religion the great civilizer of rude and savage nations, is promulgating its laws and demonstrating its efficacy, on many parts of the African coast, and the disinterested and daring missionaries of its Great Teacher, have penetrated even to the capital of Ashantee, dark with superstition and bloody with human sacrifices. The piercing cry of guilt and misery, from the burning desert, from the gloom of the wilderness, summons the disciples of him who once died for the life of the world, who is risen and who reigns to draw all men to faith in his cross, and the glories of his eternal kingdom, to impart the blessings of his gospel to the people of Africa. In Southern Africa, on the Gambia, at Sierra Leone, and every where on the borders of Liberia, they are hazarding their lives, correcting the wild habits, and taming the fierce passions of heathen men. Effects and changes more wonderful than ancient fable imputed to the harp of Orpheus, have been produced among degraded and even cannibal tribes by the benevolence of their lives and the purity and power of their doctrines. Through the gates of civilized colonies, Africa is opened to their influence and exertions. Hundreds of faithful Missionaries might now

find an ample and promising field for their labors in the immediate vicinity of Liberia.

The interests of our colored population are in this scheme of colonization, greatly and peculiarly involved, and as the valiant Athenian commander, in a stress of circumstances and on the eve of battle, exhorted his men to be valiant now if ever, and to bear in mind, every one, that you who go now aboard, are the land forces and the sea forces, the whole estate and great name of Athens; the members of this Society, every one should now feel that in the success of their enterprise is gathered and bound up the dearest hope and treasure, the highest and best good of the African race.

Since this Report was commenced, the hand of death has suddenly taken from this Society one of its brightest ornaments and best friends. That eloquent voice, which we expected this evening to hear, which though often heard, was always heard with delight, is silent. He, eminent among the few that devised, among the noblest that sustained, among the purest and best that rejoiced in the progress of this great scheme of philanthropy, is absent from our assembly and present with the Lord. Who that once knew can ever forget him? his benignant smile, the charm of his gentle courteous manners, his perfect soul of honor, his magnanimity, his unbounded benevolence, his piety, blending, pervading, consecrating all, and glowing, through every look and action like coals of fire, through the openings of a perfumed and holy censer. We are sad, even to tears at his departure. His spirit from its lofty and bright abode, rebukes our despondency. He bids us onward. Though dead he still speaks. Who that was permitted to listen to his last speech in behalf of this Society, in this city, can ever cease to remember his words? On that occasion said Mr. Key:

"Yes, the colonization of the colored race on the land of their fathers is no longer a theory, a scheme, an experiment, but a fact, a work in progress—and it will go on. A great nation has resolved it—patriotism commands it—benevolence urges it—religion impels it—and it will go on.

"A free and happy land, rejoicing in the best gifts of Heaven, will make this grateful offering to the Great Giver of its blessings—will stretch forth the hand of love and mercy to an outcast and down-trodden race, and lead them to their home. Africa will take to her bleeding bosom her long lost children; and they shall wipe away her tears of agony—break off all her chains—enlighten all her darkness, and the days of her abasement shall be ended.

"Where can human hearts be found insensible to such a work? The whole world may well be called upon, to make that which redounds to the honor and happiness of the world, the business of the world.

"The call is to our country.

"He trusted she would nobly answer it.

“He thought he valued, as he ought, her deeds of patriotism and valor, the triumphs achieved by her flag. But when that standard flings forth its folds over the destitute and abandoned; when it calls together the outcasts of a dark and distant land, guides them to a happy heritage, and there waves over them, their pride and their protection; then are its stars a constellation of glory; then does it achieve a higher triumph than its proudest battle fields have won.

This is the boon that he would ask for his country—not the renown that arms or arts can give, but a name and example that should enlighten and animate the world, by being active and eminent in a work of mercy—that she should show her gratitude to Heaven for the blessings she has received, by the blessings she bestows—and secure the protection of Heaven by fulfilling its high behests in sending its light to those who are in darkness. He did covet for his native land the honor of repairing the wrongs, and re-peopling the desolations of injured Africa, and restoring her to a place among the nations of the earth. Thus making a great continent, redeemed and enlightened by her labors, a living monument to her praise.”



Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society, from the 17th Jan., 1842, to 1st Jan., 1843.

1843.]

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

109

Dr. Cr.

To balances due the Society per last Report	\$6,900 78	By balances due by the Society per last Report	\$8,338 95
Receipts from Colonial Store	9,440 88	Payments for passages, &c., of emigrants	10,460 82
Do. Donations & Subscriptions,	12,478 81	Colonial Store for goods sent	5,866 10
Do. Legacies	2,603 96	Compensation to agents	3,776 49
Do. African Repository	1,474 45	Contingent and travelling expenses—salaries here and in the colony—office rent—postage	5,370 94
Balances now due by the Society, not including old debts	11,559 94	African Repository, paper and printing	2,456 77
		Paid on account of old debts	3,575 10
		Paid Gen. J. J. Roberts on account made in 1840,	394 78
		Profit and loss, discounts on remittances	241 71
		Do. colony of Liberia	74 83
		Balances, per Leger D, due the Society	3,782 21
		Cash Balance in Treasurer's hands	120 12
	\$44,458 82		\$44,458 82

WASHINGTON, January, 1843.

OLIVER WHITTLESEY, Clerk.

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WASHINGTON, January, 1843.

OLIVER WHITTLESEY, Clerk.

## MR. KENNEDY'S REPORT ON AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

THE following very able Report, on the memorial of a Convention of the friends of African Colonization, submitted by Mr. Kennedy, of the Committee on Commerce, to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the U. States, embodies facts and statements of the highest importance to the honor and interests of our country and humanity. The memorial that suggested it, and which we also publish, is one of the last, and best papers ever drawn by the hand of that lamented friend of Africa and the human race, FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq., a name brightly associated with the purest and most precious virtues of the christian character. The friends of African colonization, from every section of the Union, should appeal to the next Congress for aid to their enterprise. The promotion of innocent commerce and the suppression of the African slave-trade, are objects clearly comprehended within the powers of that body, and an appropriation of \$20,000 to encourage the people and extend the territory of the colonies of Liberia, would we doubt not, effect more for these ends than thrice the amount expended in any other way. While no proper means should be neglected of increasing the donations of benevolence to the Society, the efforts of all its friends should be constantly and earnestly directed to secure the co-operation of the States and General Government. How vast the good which an annual appropriation even of \$5,000 from each legislature of the Southern States would accomplish!

HON. J. P. KENNEDY, FROM THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SUBMITS THE FOLLOWING REPORT.

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the memorial of the friends of African Colonization assembled in convention in the city of Washington in May last, beg leave to submit the following

## REPORT :

The necessity of making some provision for the colonization and settlement of the free colored population of this country began at an early period to attract the attention of the public. During the administration of Mr. Jefferson, the State of Virginia made an application to the General Government for aid in this purpose. That State desired to originate some measure which should provide an asylum for this population, either on the coast of Africa or in some other appropriate region beyond the limits of the Union. Resolutions were more than once adopted by its legislature expressive of the interest which the State felt in the subject, and of the importance attached to it; and at length the governor was directed, in 1816, when Dr. Finley was employed at Washington in his memorable enterprise of establishing the American Colonization Society, to correspond with the President for the promotion of that design. The assistance of the Senators and Representatives of the State was invoked to the same end.

The society was founded in December, 1816. It comprised many eminent individuals from the several States; was characterized by its freedom from sectional distinctions; enlisted the aid of men from every quarter of the Union, and was generally received and applauded as a beneficent and highly national undertaking.

Its design, as set forth in an article of its constitution, was to act "in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as might adopt regulations on the subject." Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee and Georgia were the first to respond to the invitation invoking their assistance. They passed resolutions recommending the subject to the country, and generally announced their accordance in the opinion, expressed by Mr. Jefferson, that it was desirable the United States should undertake the colonization of the free people of color on the coast of Africa.

The society, very soon after its organization, laid its plans before Congress, and solicited the countenance and support of that body. The best disposition was manifested towards it, and it may be set down to its praise, that one of the earliest and most valuable results of its labors was the adoption by Congress of more energetic measures for the suppression of the slave-trade. That trade was denounced as piracy, and subjected to the penalties of such an offence. Foreign States were invited to co-operate in the effort to destroy this trade by treating it in the same manner; and upon this foundation has eventually grown up that active and, it is to be hoped, effective hostility to the



traffic which shall succeed in its ultimate abolition. In regulating this subject at that time, Congress passed an act by which the right of any State to dispose of captured Africans brought within the territory of the United States, in contravention of its laws, was revoked, and the President was clothed with authority to restore these unfortunate beings to their native country.

Mr. Monroe, believing that the benevolent views of Congress, in reference to recaptured Africans, demanded that due provision should be made for their shelter, sustenance, and defence, temporarily, at least, after their arrival in Africa, and that this could only be secured through the services of an agent empowered to superintend the subject by actual personal examination and assistance, interpreted this act to confer the powers which he deemed essential to its effectual application. This opinion he communicated to Congress by special message, and expressed his determination to proceed in the accomplishment of the objects of the law by co-operating with the Colonization Society in the selection of a station for the temporary or permanent residence of such Africans as might be brought within the description of the case provided for.

Proceeding still further in the same design, when the society had obtained possession by purchase of the tract of country since designated by the name of Liberia, Mr. Monroe directed that the recaptured negroes should be placed upon its soil, under the care of an agent of the Government, with such supplies and assistance as might enable them, should they desire it, ultimately to attain the advantages which it was the purpose of the society to secure to those who might, under their auspices, voluntarily engage in the establishment of their colony.

Thus the colony of Liberia rose into existence, both as a home for recaptured Africans restored by the humanity of our Government to their own country, and as a well organized community of free colored men, prepared and disposed to extend their useful arts, civilized laws, and christianity both along the coast and into the interior of Africa.

About half the States of the Union have expressed their decided approbation of the scheme of African colonization, and the citizens and legislature of Maryland have proceeded to plant a flourishing colony at Cape Palmas. Through the efforts and under the influence of the American Colonization Society, nearly twenty eligible tracts of country have been purchased between Cape Mount, and Cape Palmas, and on many of them promising settlements established. The enterprise is demonstrated to be practicable and capable of indefinite extension. Though the colonies embrace but a few thousand emigrants, their salutary influence is widely felt and many thousands of the native population have sought their protection, submitted to their laws, and enjoy the advantages of their instructions. Able and disinterested citizens of the United States have, from time to time, devoted themselves to their interests, and under the authority of the colonization societies have assisted them to frame their social institutions their government and laws. They exhibit to the eyes of a barbarous people the model of a free, temperate, industrious, civilized and christian society. They have legislative assemblies, courts of justice, schools and churches. Though having enjoyed in this country but very imperfect advantages of improvement, and left it with small means, they have done much for themselves and much for civilization, and christianity; have enacted laws for the extirpation of the slave-trade and wherever their rightful authority exists executed them with vigor. They have successfully engaged in agriculture and lawful commerce. They have opened the way for many christian missionaries, of different communions to the heathen tribes, and afforded them protection and facilities in their work. In fine, Liberia and the Maryland settlements at Cape Palmas present themselves to this country and the world not only as eligible asylums for our free colored population and for such as may become free, but as republican and christian states informed by the elements of indefinite growth and improvement; capable, duly countenanced, and guarded against the interference of unfriendly powers, of rising to honor and greatness, and of diffusing the influence of their laws and example over wide districts of Africa.

Adverting to the fact that the suppression of the slave-trade has been almost from the origin of this government an object of interest to our people, and that it is now still more earnestly sought for by enlightened nations; that this trade being nurtured mainly in the barbarism of Africa, may be soon checked and ultimately overthrown by the efforts of the colonies planted by our citizens; that the colonies now established have most obviously stimulated the industry of the natives in their vicinity, have created a commerce which promises every day to become more valuable, and have auspiciously begun the beneficent labor of African civilization; that they furnish shelter and refreshment to our own ships and seamen, and are growing into importance as ports and depots for our naval squadrons; and, above all, that they have been founded

by the benevolence of our citizens and public authorities, with the laudable purpose of giving a safe and prosperous home to that portion of our population, who, however disqualified by our laws or our habits from being incorporated, with advantage to themselves, into our political society, are still entitled, as dependents upon our guardianship, to our sympathy and support—adverting to all these considerations the committee are of opinion that the colonies of Liberia and Maryland now existing, and those which may hereafter be established on the African coast, may justly invoke the regard of the government and ask from it some measure of protection and support.

In what mode and to what extent these should be afforded, is a question of more doubt and greater difficulty. Many of the earliest and most distinguished friends of African colonization, both in and out of Congress, regarded the efforts of the American Colonization Society as experimental and preliminary to the action of Government, and soon after its origin avowed the opinion “that Congress ought to be requested to take under its protection the colony already planted, to make provision for its increase by suitable appropriations of money, and by authorizing the President to make further purchases of land from the natives, as it might be wanted; to provide for its security, internal and external, by such regulations for its temporary government as might be deemed advisable, by authorizing the President to employ a suitable naval force, as well for the more effectual suppression of the slave-trade, as for the purpose of impressing the natives with respect for the establishment, and to make provision for the purchase from time to time, of suitable territories on the southwestern coast of Africa, for the establishment of other similar colonies as fast as they could be formed, with due regard to the national resources and to the public good.”

An application to Congress for such aid was urged by the late General Harper in a report made by him, as chairman of a committee, to the society in 1824, and although he observed “it might be doubted whether on a subject so vast in its consequences and connections, and so new, Congress would act immediately, this did not furnish any sufficient reason for delaying the application. Time must be allowed for viewing the subject in all its bearings for reflecting on it maturely, and for public opinion to receive and communicate the proper impulse. Nothing,” he adds, “the committee apprehend, will tend so effectually to produce and hasten these desirable results, as full discussions and explanations of the whole subject in Congress.”

Whilst the committee duly appreciate those high considerations of patriotism and philanthropy by which the opinions just cited were sustained, and cherish the belief that at a period not very remote the enterprise of African colonization is to be prosecuted by this nation with an energy and on a scale far transcending any as yet realized, in the actual condition of the colonies now planted, they see grounds for hope that at a moderate expense and with that aid and countenance which can be readily granted, without fully assuming all the hazards and responsibilities of a system of colonization, their permanency, growth and prosperity may be secured.

It is vitally important that the territory of the colonies should be enlarged, and that their jurisdiction should become clear and incontestible over the whole line of coast between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, a distance of about three hundred miles; and that in case of hostilities between this and any European country their rights as neutrals, should be recognized and respected. The increase of legitimate commerce on the western coast of Africa is already strongly tempting the enterprise of English merchants, and serious difficulties have arisen between British traders claiming rights, independent of the government of Liberia and Maryland within their territorial limits. Naval officers of Great Britain have been called on by British subjects to interpose and defend them against the revenue laws of the colonies; and the French, the committee are informed, have sought to obtain a cession of lands within the limits of Liberia just referred to, and to which the people of that colony have a pre-emptive right.

As neither Great Britain nor any European Government, has to the knowledge of the committee claimed political jurisdiction from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas; as such claim if by possibility it exists, has arisen long since the colonies were founded; as those who occupy these settlements have gone thither to establish for themselves, their posterity, and multitudes who may follow them, a republican commonwealth, capable of indefinite enlargement, it is essential that they be not disturbed in the exercise of rights already acquired, or precluded from extending their authority over the entire line of coast, (from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas) generally known as Liberia. An appropriation of a few thousand dollars to enable the colonists to effect negotiations with the native chiefs, by which the native title to this region of Africa should be extinguished, and the jurisdiction of their Government over it rendered unquestionable, would in the judgment of your committee, whether regarded as a measure auxiliary to

the suppression of the slave-trade or to the interests of American commerce be highly expedient. In all treaties for the purchase of lands, it might be stipulated that on the part of the African chiefs the slave-trade should be forever abandoned, and their attention directed to the more gainful pursuits of agricultural industry, and to the exchange of the rich products of their country, for those of the manufacturing skill of this and other civilized nations. The people of the colonies, thus encouraged, would co-operate most effectively with our naval squadron in carrying out the humane and philanthropic purpose of the recent treaty, for the overthrow of the slave-trade and become factors and agents to increase and extend American commerce in that quarter of the world. It is believed that \$20,000 thus expended would effect more for the furtherance of both these objects, than \$100,000 expended in any other way.

The committee have abundant evidence, to which they refer in the documents accompanying this report, to show the increase of lawful commerce on the African coast, and that for want of adequate protection, and the due attention of our Government to the subject, it has been prosecuted by our own citizens under great disadvantages. To the testimony of Dr. James Hall, a gentleman entitled to full confidence, and who has resided long in Africa, the committee invite the special attention of the House. This testimony is confirmed by the information recently given to the world in the report and accompanying documents of a committee of the English House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the condition of the British settlements and their relations to the native tribes of Western Africa. The annual imports from Western Africa into this country probably exceed a million of dollars, and into Great Britain are about four millions. The palm-oil trade now becoming of great value had hardly an existence twelve years ago, is rapidly increasing, and may be increased to an almost indefinite extent. Hitherto the slave-trade has been at war with all improvement and every kind of innocent commerce; its cessation will be succeeded by the cultivation of the soil, and the growth of trade in all the varied and valuable productions of the African climate. It is of infinite importance that the natives of Africa should be convinced that agricultural labor, and the substitution of lawful trade for the infamous commerce in human beings, will be for their advantage, and that in their intercourse with them, our own merchants should possess every privilege granted to those of England, or any other nation.

The establishment of a commercial agent, (as recommended by Dr. Hall) to reside in Liberia, and occasionally to visit in a Government vessel, various points on the coast, to ascertain the best sites for mercantile establishments, to form conventions and treaties of commerce and for the suppression of the slave-trade with the principal chiefs, to take charge of the stores and other property sent out for our ships of war, to guard the rights and interests of our seamen and secure for American vessels a free and unrestrained right of trade at all important stations, the committee would recommend as an object urgently demanded by interest and humanity.

The time has arrived, in the opinion of the committee, when this subject of African Colonization has become sufficiently important to attract the attention of the people in its connection with the question of the political relations which these colonies are to hold with our Government. Founded partly by the private enterprise of American citizens, and partly by the aid of Federal and State authorities, recognized as political communities by our laws, and even owing their regulation in some degree, to the legislation of a State of this Union, (as in the case of Maryland) they have attained a position in which, obviously, they must very soon become objects of consideration to the world, both for the commerce which may be under their control, and for the agency they are likely to exercise in the final disenthralment of the continent to which they belong. It may speedily become apparent to the observation of Christendom, that the slave-trade may more certainly, effectually and cheaply be destroyed by the colonial power on shore, than by all the squadrons of Europe and America afloat. The growth of such a conviction will inevitably draw an anxious and friendly eye towards the American colonies, from every power which sincerely pursues the charitable work of relieving Africa from her horrible traffic, and mankind from the reproach of permitting it. The influence of such a sentiment, we may conceive will greatly advance the interests and magnify the value of the colonies. It would appear to be our duty, before an occasion of conflicting interest may arise, to take such steps towards the recognition of our appropriate relations to these communities, as may hereafter secure to them the protection of this Government, and to our citizens the advantages of commercial intercourse with them.



The idea of an American colony is a new one. It is manifestly worthy of the highest consideration. The committee see nothing in our Constitution to forbid it. We have establishments of this nature, though somewhat anomalous in the character of their dependence upon our Government, in Indian tribes which have been placed beyond the limits of the States on the purchased territory of the Union. The African settlements would require much less exercise of political jurisdiction, much less territorial supervision, than is presented in the case of these tribes. They would require aid towards the enlargement of territory, occasional visitation and protection by our naval armament, a guarantee, perhaps, to be secured to them by the influence of our Government, of the rights of neutrality in the wars that may arise between European or American States. They would stand in need of the highest commercial privileges in their intercourse with this the mother country; and the reciprocation of such privileges on the part of the colonies to our own citizens, would doubtless be an object to be secured on our side. Questions of commercial regulation would frequently arise demanding the care and supervision of this Government. The profitable trade of our citizens may be deeply involved in the adjustment of such questions. The interest which we may have hereafter in this subject is one which it would be impolitic for us to neglect or abandon.

The committee, without further exposition of a subject which presents topics for large discussion and which abounds in considerations of the highest magnitude and concern, have thrown out these general views, in the hope that the attention of the country may, at an early moment, be attracted to their examination, through which a plan may be devised for the permanent and prosperous guidance of the colonies. For the purpose of aiding in this examination and in illustration of the views contained in this report, the committee have appended sundry documents hereto, to which they beg leave to refer.

They submit with this report the following resolutions:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the increasing importance of the colonies on the western coast of Africa, both in regard to the commerce of that coast and their influence in suppressing the slave-trade, renders it expedient that an agent should be appointed by the Government to protect and advance the interests of American trade in that region; that said agent should reside at some convenient point in the said colonies; and that he should be empowered to form treaties or conventions with the native tribes on the coast of Africa, for the advancement of American trade, and for the suppression of the traffic in slaves.

*And be it further resolved,* That the subject of settling the political relations proper to be adopted and maintained between this Government and the colonies now established, or which may hereafter be established, on the coast of Africa, by the citizens or public authorities of the United States, or any of the States, be referred to the Secretary of State, with a direction that he report thereon to the next Congress.

#### MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

THE Convention of the friends of African Colonization, assembled at the city of Washington, respectfully represents—

That in the course of its recent proceedings, it became necessary to take into consideration the present condition and prospects of the colonies of the free people of color from our country, which have been established on the western coast of Africa. Your memorialists in the investigation of this subject, were necessarily led into many inquiries closely connected with the products and trade of that continent, and particularly the slave-trade, its present extent, the various plans for its suppression and the causes of their failure. Believing that they have acquired in the course of their investigations, a valuable mass of information from the most authentic sources, touching all these interesting subjects, they have deemed it their duty to place some of the results of their labors, before the American people, and their representatives, now assembled in Congress.

It is generally known that the scheme of forming colonies of the free colored inhabitants of the United States, in Africa or elsewhere, originated with the legislature of Virginia in the year 1802, when a resolution was passed directing inquiries to be made of the practicability of its accomplishment. A subsequent resolution of the same le-



gislature, was passed in 1816, and a similar one by the legislature of Maryland, calling for the aid of the general government. Nothing of a more decisive character appears to have been projected in relation to the subject at that time. It, no doubt, became a matter of thought and conversation among our benevolent and patriotic countrymen; who could not fail to know from their own observation and experience, and from the history of the world in all ages, that the existence of two distinct races of men, under the same government was a great and growing evil. They saw that the marked distinction between them, could never be obliterated; that their co-existence in the same land with equal rights and privileges had never been found practicable. They knew that this evil was not one of choice, but forced upon our country, in times of darkness, and when under the dominion of another government. They felt that the people who aspired to the honor of holding up to the world the spectacle of a free and equal government, were bound to make every effort to redress every wrong, to remove, at any cost, any thing that threatened public peace and the perpetuity of their institutions.

It is not strange that with such thoughts and feelings, they should be brought to hope and to believe in the practicability of such an enterprize. They saw the difficulties were great, but they saw the power to be applied to their removal, also great. The remembrance, too, of what had been done to make their country what it was, gave hope and courage for what remained to be done to make it what it ought to be. They trusted still more than all to the Providence that rules the destinies of nations; to whose approval and help, in such an effort, they knew they could not look in vain. To that help they had trusted in greater difficulties and far sorer trials, and had been delivered; and could not doubt now that it would be as freely and as fully given, to enable them to ennoble that deliverance, by the accomplishment of such a purpose.

A hope and belief, thus awakened, animated Robert Finley, of New Jersey; and he came to Washington in the winter of 1816-17, on no other errand than to propose this scheme, and impart his own feelings of confidence in its success to his countrymen. It was the closing act of a useful and honored life as a minister of the gospel, and became him as a man, a patriot and a christian. The hopes of his own heart were gradually kindled in those of others, and in the course of a few weeks, he had secured the approbation and co-operation of most of the distinguished statesmen in Congress and other citizens from each section of the Union. The subject was well considered and matured, a meeting called, and the American Colonization Society thus organized. Its whole object and purpose was declared to be the colonization of the free people of color of the several States, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa.

The first measure adopted by the Society was to send agents to that coast, to ascertain the nature of the country and its products, the character and condition of the natives, and the practicability of procuring a suitable territory and establishing a settlement among them.

When satisfied upon these subjects by the information thus acquired, further measures were adopted which led to the acquisition of the desired territory, the transportation of the first free colored colonists, and their establishment in the land of their ancestors.

The history of their progress and success has been given in the annual reports and publications of the Society, exciting so great and general an interest among our countrymen, that auxiliary societies were formed in aid of the object in almost all the States, most of whose legislatures also, have at various times, passed resolutions of approbation and encouragement. Some of the most important of these publications, bearing upon the subjects which seem now to deserve your consideration, and the resolutions of Virginia and Maryland before referred to, with some of the proceedings of the State legislatures and of Congress, your memorialists beg leave to present, with this memorial. They also exhibit more recent and most interesting documents, showing the present condition of the colonies thus established, and of those parts of the African coast where a commerce has been opened of the most inviting character, developing vast and hitherto unexplored resources of that great continent, presenting the prospect of new and most extensive markets for our products and manufactures, and offering in exchange the rich productions of Africa. They present also, with these papers, recent authentic statements shewing the present unexampled extent and barbarity of the slave-trade, and the utter failure of all the plans and operations by which its suppression has been attempted.

Among the various sources of information upon these interesting subjects to which the Convention has had access, your memorialists beg leave particularly to refer to the statements of Dr. Hall of Maryland. This gentleman conducted the enterprize which resulted in the establishment of the flourishing colony at Cape Palmas, under the au-

spices of the legislature and people of Maryland, in 1831. For several years past he has been personally engaged in commercial pursuits on the coast, and from his opportunities of information, high character and intelligence, the utmost reliance may be placed on his representations. He attended the meetings of the Convention, and his answers to the inquiries of the members are deemed so important that they were afterwards obtained in writing, and are now herewith submitted.

Your memorialists have thus been enabled to collect from various sources, and lay before Congress information upon subjects of great national importance, in relation to which, both our people, and the Executive and Legislative Departments of our Government have, on all occasions, manifested a deep interest. These are—

1. The African Slave-trade.

2. The lawful commerce now opening with the African Continent. And

3. The colonies of colored emigrants from our country, situated on that coast, and their intimate and important connexion with the trade of Africa, and a large and interesting portion of the population of many of our States.

It has been justly our boast that the legislature of our country was the first to denounce the trade in human beings that has so long desolated Africa and disgraced the world.

Other nations have united in this condemnation, and now, and for many years past, it has been marked by the indignant reprobation of every civilized people.

But the censure of the world, the solemn treaties and declarations of nations, the severest enactments for its punishment, and most earnest efforts for their enforcement, have all been in vain. Your memorialists now lay before you, decisive and recent proofs that the slave-trade has not only continued, but increased—increased, both in extent and atrocity. Prosecuted as an illegal and prohibited traffic, it is now conducted by miscreants destitute of every human feeling, stimulated by its inordinate profits, in small fast-sailing vessels, where these crowded and wretched victims are sacrificed with a wantonness and barbarity hitherto unknown, and which would have shocked even the hardened pursuers of this trade at an earlier period. You will observe, among the papers presented, a calculation made from recent and creditable information, showing that the number of the slaves that reach their destination, out-living all the horrors of their seizure, the march to the coast, their detention there, and the fearful and fatal passage in the hold of the slave-ship, constitute but a small proportion of the whole number subjected to these accumulated and inhuman outrages. This appalling calculation shews that the whole number of victims thus sacrificed amounts annually to *half a million*?—that instead of diminishing, it is increasing, and in a new form and character of unexampled cruelty.

Such is the present state of that trade which the Congress of the United States, upwards of 20 years ago, branded with its proper name of Piracy, which all the civilized nations of the earth have proclaimed to be against all law human and divine; which they all profess to have prohibited; which the two greatest maritime nations of the earth have resolved should be abolished, and against which their naval forces have been arrayed. One of these nations, and the one most able to carry this resolution into effect, has most earnestly and zealously, and with vast labor, expense, and perseverance, attempted its accomplishment. Her cruisers have been stationed on both sides of the ocean, watching the shore stained with blood where this merchandize of human misery is freighted, and the shore equally polluted as its point of destination, they have searched through all frauds and disguises for the guilty prosecutors of this trade, with tribunals prepared for their condemnation; and her own statesmen and philanthropists publicly acknowledge the lamentable result of these great means and efforts to be as we have stated.

She has made many captures, rescued many captives. Of the offenders thus taken, none, it is believed, have been punished otherwise, than by the loss of their plunder. Of the captives, many, it must be acknowledged, have never been delivered from the fate to which they were destined. The profits of the trade are represented to be so enormous, as to enable "offences gilded hand to shove by justice," and those who should enforce the obligations of laws and treaties, are either unwilling or unable to interpose their authority. While it is doubtful whether even where captures have been made, the good intended has been accomplished, there is no doubt that vast numbers have escaped.

We are thus brought to the sad conclusion, acknowledged by those who have been most engaged in the investigation of this subject, and most competent to form a decision—that nothing has been accomplished by all these means, to rescue Africa from outrage and the world from this reproach. Nay, it is still more sad—the evil has been

aggravated—and it is seen and acknowledged that no better results can be expected from any further use of these means alone. Sir T. F. Buxton, a gentleman who has been conspicuous for his efforts to procure the abolition of the slave-trade, and his researches and publications upon this subject, says in a work of recent date, that—

“It is however, but too evident, that, under the mode we have taken for the suppression of the slave-trade, it has increased. It has been proved by documents, that cannot be controverted that; for every village fired, and every drove of human beings marched in former times, there are now double. For every cargo then at sea, two cargoes, or twice the numbers in one cargo, wedged together in a mass of living corruption, are now borne on the waves of the Atlantic. But whilst the numbers who suffer have increased, there is no reason to believe that the sufferings of each have been abated, on the contrary, we know that in some particulars these have increased; so that the sum total of misery swells in both ways. Each individual has more to endure; and the number of individuals is twice what it was. The result, therefore, is, that aggravated suffering reaches multiplied numbers.

“I do not see how we can escape the conviction, that such is the result of our efforts, unless by giving way to a vague and undefined hope, with no evidence to support it, that the facts I have collected, though true at the time, are no longer a true exemplification of the existing state of things. In the most recent documents relating to the slave-trade, I find no such consolatory surmise; on the contrary, I am driven by them to the sorrowful conviction, that the year, from September, 1837, to September, 1838, is distinguished beyond all preceding years for the extent of the trade, for the intensity of its miseries, and for the unusual havoc it makes on human life. Once more, then, I must declare my conviction that the trade will never be suppressed by the system hitherto pursued. You will be defeated by its enormous gains. You may throw impediments in the way of these miscreants; you may augment their peril; you may reduce their profits; but enough, and more than enough, will remain to baffle all your efforts. Better to do nothing, than to go on, year after year, at a great cost, adding to the disasters, and inflaming the wounds of Africa.”

This gentleman will be found to be fully confirmed in these fearful conclusions, by the documents contained in the Parliamentary papers of England, the reports of the commissioners to Lord Palmerston and his despatches and correspondence.

If then it be plain, that nothing can be expected from continuing the measures hitherto pursued, but the aggravation of this evil, the only inquiry should be, are there any other measures that may prove more successful?

Is there any remedy?

Your memorialists are sure that our people and our Government, have the same interest and feel the same desire, they have ever manifested to adopt such a remedy, if there be one. In the language of the Committee of Congress in 1822, “So long as it is in the power of the United States to provide additional restraints upon this odious traffic, they cannot be withheld consistently with the justice and honor of the Nation.”

They do not wish that any department of our Government should engage, from mere benevolent impulse, in rash adventures of doubtful humanity. They know that, with us, limits have been wisely assigned to those in whom power has been confided, which are not to be transgressed. The slave-trade has been already declared to be, and treated as, an evil within these limits. And most justly. For it wars, not only upon defenceless Africa, but upon all the nations of the world, affecting directly the peaceful commerce of all; tempting the cupidity of their citizens to evade their laws, and disgrace their institutions, and debasing and brutifying, in a school of the most monstrous iniquity, crews of pirates and plunderers, the enemies of all mankind.

They have therefore the consolation of believing that their researches, in relation to a subject within the legitimate powers of Congress, have enabled them to bring such facts and circumstances to its notice, as shall show that there is a remedy for this wrong and a remedy also equally within the sphere of its undoubted powers.

This remedy is to be found in the lawful commerce of Africa.

This commerce is already developing the vast resources of that great continent, inviting all nations, and most emphatically and peculiarly, ours, to participate in its advantages. The substitution of this trade for that which now debases and desolates her, is the claim which Africa now makes upon the civilized nations of the world. Nor is it addressed merely to their sympathy for the sufferings of an oppressed outcast from the family of nations, nor to their indignation against her cruel spoilers, nor to the retribution which they owe for past participations in her oppressions. She shows, in all her plains and forests, that the same benignant Providence that has scattered its gifts over other lands, has been bountiful and profuse to her, and she can thus call them



to a commerce that shall enrich themselves, and civilize and deliver her. So that inducements are presented to all, to the humane, to engage in a work of mercy and justice, and to the selfish, to seek that gain that flows from the peaceful intercourse of nations.

Already is this remedy in operation, already producing its humanizing results upon the shores of Africa. This commerce has begun, and is rapidly increasing. Our citizens, with their characteristic enterprize, have successfully embarked in it; and all that need be asked for it from our Government, is the same protection and encouragement that are extended to our commerce with other countries.

The answers of Dr. Hall, and the other papers submitted by your memorialists will show the disadvantages under which it labors for the want of this protection and encouragement, and the important consequences to be expected when the same aid and facilities are extended to it, that are given to other branches of our commerce. With these papers will be found the reports of our naval officers, and particularly one from Com. Nicolson, to the Secretary of the Navy, suggesting the growing importance of this trade, and the necessity of commercial agency on the coast. Since then, the trade, and consequently this necessity, have greatly increased.

Other nations are awakened to just perceptions of the importance of this growing trade, and acquisitions of territory and settlements upon the coast of Africa have been made and are now projecting, with the view of participating in this commerce, by the British Government, and also recently by France. These anticipations of great commercial advantages from the trade with that continent cannot be thought unreasonable when it is considered, that it is estimated to contain a population of one hundred and fifty millions of people, inhabiting a country of extraordinary fertility, abounding in as great a variety of valuable productions as any other portion of the world.

Your memorialists cannot doubt that Congress will see, from the proofs they are prepared to exhibit, the propriety of securing, by proper measures, to our citizens, a just share in these advantages, and that a great and growing trade is now presented to us, of sufficient consequence, on its own account alone, to justify the fostering care of our Government.

But its intimate and close connexion with the subject already mentioned is obvious.

It is by the substitution of lawful commerce with Africa, that the slave-trade is to be abolished.

This is the only measure that has hitherto been successful; wherever it has been offered to the oppressed natives of that continent, it has been accepted; and none can doubt that wherever they can be brought to see, that there are all around them rich gifts of Providence valuable to other nations, they will offer them in the interchanges of peaceful commerce, and gladly renounce the inhuman system of mutual rapine and destruction to which they have been stimulated.

Congress will see from the documents and publications ready to be presented by your memorialists that there is now but one opinion upon this subject. Our own officers and citizens who have been familiar with the coast of Africa, those of England whose situations in her Navy, and as governors of her settlements, have had the most ample means of observation, all concur in confirming what the American Colonization Society declared, after her agents had explored the western coast, that no measures for the suppression of the slave-trade, confined to operations on the ocean, could arrest it, that it must be assailed where it originates, on the land. The coast is now known to be bordered by feeble and scattered tribes, who are the intermediate agents, between the powerful kings and chiefs in the interior, who seize and bring down their gangs of slaves, and the slave ships who purchase and transport them. They receive and keep the slaves in large receptacles, till the arrival of the slave-ships, and make all the arrangements for their confinement, support and embarkation.

This intermediate agency is essential to the trade, and it is plain that a small, active naval force upon the coast can break it up, destroy the factories, and disperse the foreign miscreants, who establish and conduct them.

Your memorialists presume that there could be no just objection to such application of force, if necessary, as all civilized nations, having now concurred in denouncing the slave-trade, would be willing and desirous it should be so applied.

There can be no difference between force on the ocean to re-capture and release the slaves from the slave-ships, and its application on shore, to rescue them before they are embarked, except that the latter would be the only effectual way to accomplish the object. If however such objection should be thought worthy of consideration, there can be no doubt that all nations would unite in negotiations to remove it by common consent.

It will be seen by the documents thus submitted, that the native Africans themselves are ready to abandon this agency, and that treaties and arrangements can be easily



made with them, presenting inducements under the influence of which they are willing to relinquish it. It will appear that this has already been accomplished to a considerable extent, so that, by these means, there are now several hundred miles of coast, delivered from the horrors of the slave-trade, and where a lawful trade has been substituted.

The effects produced by this abandonment of savage life, and the adoption of a system which gives them peace and security, and encourages industry and improvement, must attract the attention of the neighboring tribes, and produce a salutary influence upon them.

Our Government has already the honor of having been the first to propose to other nations some system of united action against a trade which is a common offence, and a common reproach to the world. In 1820 it denounced it as piracy by our laws. In 1822, the House of Representatives passed a resolution authorizing the President to open a negotiation with the other maritime nations, for the purpose of making it piracy by the law of nations. In 1823, in the correspondence between Mr. Adams and Mr. Canning on the right of search, then as now, asked, by the British Government, it was proposed by the former, as a substitute for the right of search, to carry out the purpose of this resolution, and make it piracy. The same proposition was made through our Ministers to other nations.

This substitute was urged by Mr. Adams, as a stronger and better remedy than that proposed by the British Government, as one that would "more effectually accomplish the great object of suppressing the trade, than any other measure we could adopt."

Your memorialists are entirely confident that the honor and interests of our country, will be maintained in the negotiation now again pending between these two Governments upon the same interesting subject. They are also equally confident of the sincerity of the British Government in endeavoring to adopt such measures as shall result in the complete extinction of the slave-trade.

But in the course of their inquiries they have been brought, by the documents and publications before referred to, to the conclusion, that whether any agreement in relation to the right of search or examination can be made, or not, some other measure far more decisive and efficient must be adopted by the two Governments, either in connexion with it, or as a substitute for it, or nothing important will be accomplished.

The substitute proposed by Mr. Adams in 1823, however desirable in itself, and however acceptable it might be if considered practicable, by the British Government, would require time, and perhaps have to encounter long and difficult negotiations with other maritime powers.

But a measure appears to your memorialists to present itself in the papers before referred to, in itself sufficient, and indispensable as they believe, to effect the desired object. That measure they have already suggested. Let them unite in giving to Africa a free and lawful commerce. Let them visit her coast in concert, open all the avenues and facilities to a peaceful and profitable intercourse, remove all obstructions, and present to her people a commerce that shall enrich and civilize her, in the place of that which now desolates and debases her.

Thus shall they execute the great and humane purpose to which they have pledged themselves, redress the wrongs of Africa, free the world from its shame, and open to their own people new sources of prosperity and new fields of enterprise in the boundless resources of that great continent.

As African colonization will be the most efficient ally, as it has already been, in accomplishing these great results; directly and powerfully aiding in the introduction of lawful commerce, and in the suppression of the slave-trade, your memorialists hope they may be excused for calling the attention of Congress to the protection they have been directed to ask in behalf of the infant and interesting settlements upon the coast. If, as friendly ports upon a distant and barbarous coast, where American trade to a considerable amount now exists, and is rapidly increasing in extent and importance, they afford the aid and facilities necessary to commerce, they are entitled, for the sake of commerce, to adequate protection.

If, as ports of the same description, they afford refreshment and succor to our public vessels cruising in those seas, and if by their influence and the advantages they afford to natives, they promote the abolition of the slave-trade, then are they also, for the sake of the abolition of the slave-trade, entitled to adequate protection. That they are most important instruments in effecting both these great purposes is abundantly shown in all their past history, and will appear in the papers submitted.

It may be superfluous with these claims to protection, to say any thing of their own merits.

In fact so closely connected is African colonization, with African commerce and the suppression of the African slave-trade, that any measures calculated to effect either of these objects necessarily promote the others. If therefore the proper and usual measures, such as are everywhere applied to the wants of commerce, are adopted for the protection of our citizens engaging in such pursuits on the African coast; and if the measures necessary for the final termination of the slave-trade are now put into vigorous execution the incidental protection they will afford to the colonies, such as the presence of a small portion of our naval force and the establishment of commercial agencies and other necessary arrangements for the safety and convenience of our merchant vessels, will be all they will require.

It should not however be forgotten that they have claims of their own, to the patronage and countenance of the General Government.

They originated in the humane policy of our laws. The act of 1819, required the President to discharge duties which made it necessary for him to send agents to reside on the coast of Africa, to receive and protect the native Africans delivered from our slave ships, or illegally brought into our country. With these agents were also sent the necessary means to enable them to fulfil these duties. Among the colonists now in Liberia, are these liberated Africans, and those on whom they have continually depended for protection. They are now civilized and useful citizens of a free and prosperous settlement. The President of the United States, in a special message to Congress, at the succeeding session, communicated the regulations and arrangements thus made for the execution of the act of 1819, and from that time to the present an agent has resided on the coast, and the instructions to our Naval officers visiting the coast, and their despatches to our Government, show that the protection of these settlements has been always an acknowledged national duty.

It should also be remembered that they have merits of their own, independent of the great services they are rendering in the aid and facilities they present to our vessels and citizens trading on the coast, and to the efforts of our Government in suppressing the slave-trade.

They afford to the States of the Union the means of removing their free colored population. This has been long and ardently desired by many of them, from motives of humanity to this class of their people, as well as of advantage to themselves. Applications have been made to Congress for aid, in various ways, to the accomplishment of this object by several of the States. And your memorialists respectfully suggest that one measure particularly requested by the States of Virginia and Maryland, seems now to require consideration. Both these States have asked for the settlements of our colored people on the coast of Africa, now established and such as may be hereafter established, that our Government should enter into such negotiations and arrangements with other nations, as may secure the safety and neutrality of the colonies to be thus planted.

Mr. Jefferson's letters on that subject at an early period, show that he approved of this suggestion, and gave it his support, and directed some measures to be taken by our ministers at foreign courts preparatory to its execution. They have hitherto, from their very interesting character and situation, attracted the sympathy and respect of all nations, so that it has not been thought necessary to resort to such arrangements in their behalf. But the commerce of Africa now opening to the world is likely to present new and most important changes in the situation of that coast, where trade and the acquisition of territory for commercial settlements are now in considerable progress, so that it may be highly desirable to resort now, or at such convenient occasions as may present themselves in our negotiation with other Governments, to the proper and necessary mutual arrangements to secure the safety of all such settlements, and place both the trade between them and Africa, and our citizens and the coast, on just grounds of equal advantage.

Your memorialists conclude by expressing their hope that the views they have thus presented, and the proofs by which they are sustained, will enable the wisdom of our national legislature, to apply the means they may think proper to accomplish objects greatly interesting in many ways, to the prosperity and honor of our Government, and to the cause of human improvement and happiness throughout the world.

F. S. KEY,  
E. WHITTLESEY,  
R. R. GURLEY,  
H. LANDSLY,  
H. L. ELLSWORTH,

*Committee of Colonization Convention.*

*From the Colonization Journal.*

# ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARYLAND COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ANNAPOLIS, February 3, 1843.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society, held last evening in the Senate chamber, John H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the Society, called the meeting to order.

Prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Winslow.

F. W. Brune, Jr., Esq., Secretary, read the Eleventh Annual Report of the Society.

William F. Giles, Esq., offered the following resolution, which he prefaced by giving an accurate and interesting history of the great success that had attended the Society's efforts in founding the Maryland colony in Liberia; deprecated the idea of withholding the State's donation; and eloquently appealed in favor of the philanthropic object of the Society, in founding and populating that colony.

*"Resolved,* That the progress of the colonization enterprise, under the direction of the State Society, has been thus far highly satisfactory; and the continuance of the policy pursued by Maryland since the passage of the law of 1831, must ultimately redound to her lasting benefit and welfare, and to the happiness of her people."

Charles F. Mayer, Esq., being called to the chair—

J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., submitted the following resolution. Mr. L. pictured, in a familiar and sympathetic manner, the obligation existing to foster and protect these emigrants.

*"Resolved,* That in the support of the colony of free colored people from Maryland, on the coast of Africa, which this State and Society have thus far patronized, they are only discharging the duty which they owe to those who, relying upon their policy as shown by their acts and legislation heretofore, have become the pioneers in a wilderness, which, through their means, will be made to 'blossom as the rose.'"

Richard Potts, Esq., offered the following, which he prefaced by a brief and pathetic eulogy upon the life and character of the deceased:

*"Resolved,* That this Society deeply deplore the death of Francis S. Key, Esq., as an ardent and most efficient friend of African colonization, whose untiring labors from the first organization of the scheme to the day of his death, have won for his memory the lasting praise of the friends of humanity and civilization."

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The meeting was composed of numerous citizens and distinguished strangers.

## EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MARYLAND COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE accounts from the colony of Cape Palmas are as late as Sept. 7th, up to which time there was a continuance of that uninterrupted prosperity which has marked the existence of the settlement from the day that it was founded. The colonists are happy and contented, and are all engaged in pursuits that afford them a comfortable living. The laws are respected and obeyed, and the code which was given to the colony at its establishment has surpassed, in its practical results, the most sanguine expectations of the Board. Comparatively brief, it has become well and generally understood, and in eight years, during which it has been in operation, there has not been a necessity for more than one or two supplementary acts called for by circumstances arising with the growth of the colony.

It gives the Board great pleasure to state that Mr. Russwurm, the governor, whose resignation was mentioned in the last report, as having been offered to take effect in October of the present year, has withdrawn it, and will continue to occupy the position which he has for six years filled with so much usefulness to the society, and so much to his own credit and reputation.

During the past year the painful intelligence has been received of the death of the Rev. John Revey, colonial secretary. He was an officer in whom the Board reposed the highest confidence: a man of the most unblemished reputation, and a pure and ardent christian, wholly devoted to the good work of christianizing Africa. A just tribute is paid to his memory by Dr. McGill, in a letter contained in the appendix.

Among the most useful auxiliaries of the Society, so far as their colony is concerned, the Board have to recognize the Ladies' Society of Baltimore, for the promotion of education in Africa—which has for several years maintained a teacher at Cape Palmas, whose last return showed the names of seventy-five pupils instructed by him in the rudiments of English education. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Ladies' Society, for the zeal and perseverance which has enabled them to do this good service to the cause of colonization.



The relations of the colony with the natives are most satisfactory; no war has yet occurred between them and the colonists; and this is the only colony on the coast of which the same can be said. The policy of the Board, from which they have never for a moment deviated, and never will, is to raise the natives to the rank of civilized men, that they may be fitted to amalgamate with the christian communities that have been planted among them. The Board are determined that the march of civilization in Africa, so far as it depends on them, shall not be accompanied by the extirpation of the aboriginal inhabitants, as has too often been the case in other instances of colonization. There is no reason why it should be the case here, and the first indication of it is yet wanting at Cape Palmas.

As yet no staple has been ascertained for the agriculture of the colony; cotton, sugar and coffee are all being cultivated; but it will take some time yet before the most advantageous article for export can be known. It is not improbable, however, from present appearances, that sugar and coffee will become the most important agricultural products of Maryland in Liberia.

The Board have encouraged the return to this country, from time to time, of respectable colonists, that they might afford information to their friends here of the true state of affairs in Africa; and during the last year three colonists visited the State—Cyrus Tubman, Joshua Cornish and John Bordley, besides Dr. McGill, who has already been mentioned. It is believed that this policy brings practically the two countries nearer together, and will, in the end, have the most beneficial results. It is the purpose of the Board to continue it, as one of the most efficient modes of dispelling the ignorance, and thereby removing the prejudices, of the free people of color in regard to colonization.

In several points of view the treaty recently negotiated between the United States and Great Britain favorably affects the interests of the State Society and its colony. In the first place, the number of vessels of war that must be kept on the coast, to furnish the guns stipulated in the treaty, will create a closer relation between the United States and Africa than has ever yet existed. Africa will cease to be an unknown and mysterious region, the abode, as the ignorant of the colored people feign to believe, of huge serpents and ferocious beasts. Its villages, towns, bays and rivers will become known to the officers and crews of the vessels, and grow to be familiar things, by the frequent report of them, in this country. Kind relations will spring up between the settlements of colonists on the coast and their naval visitors—the colored man will be seen exercising creditably the powers of government—and he will have a pride in himself and his new country, which will tell in the prosperity of the settlement, until colonization will see accomplished its great result—the removal of the free colored people, not only with their own consent, but with their own means, to Africa; and emigration from Europe to America and emigration from America to Africa will be on the same footing. Again, the presence of a national squadron on the coast will encourage trade from this country, and the facilities of intercourse will be doubly increased thereby, and prejudices be removed in proportion. And again, as the multiplication of colonies is recognised on all hands as the most efficient mode of putting a stop to the slave trade, and as it is to destroy this that the squadron provided in the treaty is to be kept on the coast, there is a unity of purpose between the colonizationists and the government, which must necessarily create a feeling by which the feebler of the two must be benefited. The treaty, therefore, is a source of great gratification to the society.

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*From Africa's Luminary of September 7th and 21st.*

THE following articles describing the effects of our holy religion upon some of the native Africans and their happy deaths, and the interesting condition of the schools, both among the natives and colonists, will awaken gratitude and joy in all pious hearts. The writers are all colored emigrants from this country.

CALDWELL, August 29, 1842.

DEAR BROTHER CHASE: Our beloved brother, Simon Peter, is dead.

On the 13th instant, he left home and went to Heddington to a quarterly meeting. He remained over the Sabbath, and on Monday also. Monday night he was taken sick. Tuesday morning he started for home, and having traveled a little more than half way, he became so weak that he was obliged to stop at a native town, where he stayed two days. On the following Friday some friendly natives of that place, brought him home



on their shoulders. I immediately went to work, and applied what medicines I had, but to no effect. His pain was extreme. On Monday following we sent to the Cape for a physician, but in vain; we got none. On Tuesday we sent again, but no physician. On Wednesday Dr. Prout came up and did all he could, but to no effect! Brother Simon was too far gone for any medical aid. At half past ten o'clock the same night, 24th instant, he gave up the ghost, without a single groan, or even a shorter breath than usual.

Brother Simon was a Vey by birth. His father was a very successful war chieftain; and Simon has informed me that he began to follow his father in war, as soon as he was large enough to travel, and keep up with him. Simon followed this for several years, until he became more expert than any of his fellows.

His father then gave him up as an apprentice to learn Devil worship, and all the ordinances and arts of the "Devil's Bush," for nine years. At the close of those nine years he was taken prisoner by the Boatswain tribe, and a few days after, he was taken by the Arabs, who cut the bottoms of his feet from "toe to heel," quite to the bone; that he might not run away! And after remaining with them a few months, he was redeemed by (I think he told me) the Goulah people; and from them he was redeemed by the Veys again.

Brother Simon now became an extensive trader in camwood and ivory, and buying and selling slaves; until the Boson people drove him and several of his tribe, over into the Goulah country.

But Simon wandered off down to Heddington, and settled there with King Tom. In our first revival at Heddington, Simon was numbered among the first *adult* converts. He joined our church, at the first opportunity; and in a few weeks, he became an exhorter in the Church. At our revival at Bang's hill, I appointed Simon the class leader and a faithful one he was too. The great battle at Heddington, scattered Simon's people as well as mine. But Simon would not rest until he had, through great difficulty and self-sacrifice, gathered them again. While Simon was engaged in his work he came to Heddington one day, bearing the appearance of a man just up from a severe and long illness. His feet and ankles were all swollen full and scratched with briars most shockingly. I soon learned that all this was in consequence of Simon's fatigue in traveling, in order to gather the scattered converts. I told Simon he must let them go for a while, and not kill himself traveling after them. But Simon said to me "they are Jesus's sheep, and he has no one to look after them, and suppose I do not go all the time, then they will all be lost." "But suppose," said he, "they be my sheep, I can let them all go to Hell, if they will go; but they are not my sheep; they belong to Jesus, and if I die I must look *his* sheep."

This is about an average specimen of Simon's zeal. Brother Simon has been decidedly the most successful exhorter that ever I knew. There is scarcely a town in all the region around us, in which he has not some fruits of his labor.

He has been instrumental of the conversion of hundreds of those poor heathens, and he has been the main pioneer to introduce the gospel into every native town where we have had any success, except Heddington. His long and extensive experience in the manners, habits, disposition and worship of the heathen, just qualified him to meet their prejudices, and he was *ready* to meet any of their objections.

But he was a man of deep piety, and his whole life was uniform; ever since he came from America, his apostolic zeal has been increasing daily.

He was a champion against the kingdom of Satan,—a bright morning star to this whole heathen nation,—a gem of the church to which he belonged!

He was my Jonathan, my Aaron, my beloved son in the gospel, and my expected instrument to carry salvation to thousands in Africa. But he has gone; he went happy: he went fearless! "I shall not die," said he, "but I shall sleep sweetly." And so he does.

And I, only I, can comprehend the loss of brother Simon. May the great God of missions, send more laborers into his vineyard.

Pray for us dear brother Chase.

Very affectionately yours in Christ,  
GEORGE S. BROWN.

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*From the same.*

DIED at Heddington, on the 13th instant, our much esteemed and much afflicted native brother, John Longboat, or as more commonly called, Ballah. The conversion of this native brother of the Vey tribe, from paganism to christianity, took place in

connection with the first quarterly meeting for Robertsville station, in 1841. He then came forward for the first time, to the altar of prayer, and sought the Lord in good earnest; but it was about three days after this that he received the evidence of sins forgiven. From this period to that of his death, brother Ballah maintained a consistent and upright course of conduct, and was especially distinguished for his faithful and successful endeavors as a peace maker, sometimes going considerable distances for this purpose.

Nor was this disciple of Christ less distinguished for his attachment to the house of God, never allowing his seat to be vacant when in health and at home. He likewise delighted much in meeting his class, and usually expressed himself with much feeling and propriety. He was indeed as a light shining in a dark place, and we trust his pious example before his brethren in Christ, and his pagan neighbors, will be sanctified to their good here and hereafter.

The occasion of the premature death of brother B. was of a very afflicting nature. He was in the woods hunting deer, when, near night, another brother in the church being out for the same purpose, espied through an intervening thicket, in the dusk of the evening, the cloth, (such as is worn by the natives) about his loins, and reaching down to his thigh, and from resemblance of color, taking the object for a deer, fired and lodged the contents of his gun just above the knee of brother B.'s leg!

In this condition brother B. was brought into town late in the evening amidst the wailings of his almost distracted wife, and his wound received such care as could be given in the absence of a surgeon. Dr. Goheen arrived early the next morning from White Plains, and performed the requisite surgical operations; but as brother B. could not be removed to Monrovia, and Dr. G. could not remain at Robertsville, the wound proved fatal, (after having been the cause of much suffering,) at the end of three months. Brother B. was during this time removed to Heddington, no doubt to the injury of the wound.

But having endured all his sufferings with becoming fortitude and patience, he was at length "called home."

Just before he expired, he was visited and prayed with by Rev. E. Johnson, to whom he said, "all that palaver you tell me, he be true. This path I look now, will take me to my Father above. I love every body, but I glad for go look my father." After giving this expression of his confidence in God, with every mark of holy joy, he soon after fell asleep in Jesus, and though we mourn our *own loss*, we rejoice in *his gain*. Such is the triumph of the gospel over heathenism. May thousands and millions more of those under its degrading and soul-destroying influence, be converted and saved, like this humble and devoted follower of Christ.

Yours, &c.,

H. W. ERSKINE.

HEDDINGTON, *August 20th, 1842.*

*From the same.*

CALDWELL, *September 18th, 1842.*

DEAR SIR,—I suppose, according to order, that it is time for me to make some report of myself and the little patch which I am trying to cultivate in the vineyard of the Lord.

I am still remaining here in Caldwell, and I, with the whole family, am enjoying comfortable health of body, together with many other good things of this life. My entire family consists of thirty-one persons. Twenty-seven of these are pupils belonging to the mission. Three of these boys are Americans, and I find them to be of great use to me, for as much as they understand several of the tongues which I do not. One of these boys, William Tulliver, is beginning to assist me occasionally in teaching, and I think he will *soon* become a useful man in the "mission." I am quite strict to attend school every day in the week, excepting Saturday, to have the pupils study full six hours, and sometimes seven, per day. My first class consists of five boys, who are reading and writing; and three of them are studying grammar. Some of these boys I brought from Goulah, and they commenced attending school last May, and are now reading in three syllables, and all are making rapid advancement in learning.

As to the Sabbath school, all the boys regularly attend sister Martha Harris's school at our church. Sister Harris has a very flourishing and highly interesting school of about sixty-five regular attendants; and for the sake of having our native boys associate with the civilized, we therefore improve the benefit.

As to the spiritual Department, blessed be God, we have much encouragement. Our little Gentile company consists of nineteen members. Fourteen of these have been brought from the bush, and converted since I commenced my labors here in Caldwell. The others were reclaimed from a backsliden state.

The remainder of the boys and little girl are small, but they are crying night and day for a new heart.

We have all united ourselves with the M. E. Church in Caldwell, for the time being, that we may share the more largely in the ordinances of God's house.

Simon Peter's death on the 24th of August, was a tremendous shock to us. It nearly unhinged me for a few days. Ever since we came from Goulah brother Simon has much resembled his divine Master in one thing!—for such deep sighs, agonizing groans, and streams of tears, as he poured forth night and day, for the salvation of the heathen, I never witnessed from man before. And even in his last illness, his whole burden was, "Who will go to Goulah (will you?) if I die." He would then cry out, "O my people! my people!"

"It is good to die," said he, "but O my people:" but said he, "God can sanctify all, because he has sanctified my soul and my long sleep." His last conversation to me was, "I have seen the Gospel go to Goulah, and now if I die, Amen."

It is quite fortunate that I took brother Spaulding into the family when I did, for he is the next best interpreter in the whole land, and of high standing among the tribes around us. Brother Simon recommended him on the day of his death, as being more capable than any other one: and I have made arrangements with him to remain with me while I need an interpreter. But brother Spaulding would not agree to this, unless I would permit him to bring home his wife and support her, which thing I have done.

If brother Spaulding should fail, my next dependence for an interpreter is on Squire Chase.\* God has newly inspired him with holy boldness, and he says "that he will try to be a Simon Peter."

Ballahsadah left our house last Thursday. He came down to look out a new path for us to go to his country.

He informs us that the people are waiting very impatiently for our arrival, and wish us to come up as soon as possible. But it is not probable that the rains will be over, and the creeks and swamps become passable in less than three months. But as soon as the way is passable, I expect to remove home to Goulah.

I think, sir, that nothing will be lost in my stopping in Caldwell for a few months, but rather gain; for I have as much as I can possibly do now, to keep all those boys as straight as they should be, and what should I do if I were surrounded by hundreds of heathen every day? Nevertheless, I am extremely anxious to remove, for we are very unpleasantly situated here, not having half room enough for my family, boys, school, or worship. But we have enough to eat, and "Jesus besides," and so we are doing the best we can.

We most devoutly crave an interest in all your prayers for the continuance of our health, and all our prosperity here and hereafter.

Very affectionately yours,

GEO. S. BROWN.

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*From the same.*

MILLSBURGH, August, 1842.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—A grateful sense of the goodness of Almighty God, and an overflowing heart, is my only apology for intruding upon your time, which I know can be better employed than in reading the productions of my idle moments. God, in his infinite wisdom and goodness, has seen fit to make me a subject of suffering, as well as as of mercy: it seems to have been the will of God that I should, from time to time, be brought down to the brink of the grave, and again raised up and pushed back into life, for some wise purpose best known to himself. It becomes not me to ask, what doest thou? or why hast thou dealt thus with me? but to meekly acquiesce, letting the language of my heart ever be, "not my will, but thine, O God, be done!" When I gave myself to God and his cause, it was for life; and the sincere desire of my heart has ever been, that I may not rust out, but labor diligently and successfully, "Till I my body with my charge lay down, and cease at once to work and live." My attachment is as strong for the precious cause of Africa, as it was the first moment that I espoused

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\* We feel thankful that we have so promising a native African namesake.—ED. LUM.

it; but I am afraid sometimes that I have not learned the lesson of patience and resignation as perfect as is necessary: and above all, that firm and unshaken reliance on the promises of God, which takes him at his word for all things spiritual and temporal, which are needful for me. But though thick clouds and darkness have hung around me outwardly for sometime, yet I can say, thanks be to God, I have had light within. "The Lord God is a sun and a shield: the Lord will give grace and glory: and no good thing will He withhold from them that walk uprightly" before Him. Yes, glory be to His holy name. He is a strong tower into which the righteous run and are safe.

But in the midst of these discouragements, I am amply rewarded when I can see my school flourishing; and I have great reason to be humble and thankful that I am permitted to witness a good degree of improvement in my scholars, when I am able to keep them going on steadily. And I rejoiced greatly when I was able to meet my school after my recovery from my late illness. There were such visible marks of joy in the countenance of my little assembly. The first day, they met me in school with the usual salutation, and the tender inquiry, "Mrs. Moore, are you any better now? will you keep school to-morrow?"

Considering the inferior advantages of the children of Millsburgh, I have been very much surprised at the interest they seemed to take in their books. If at any time during the week, I promised to explain something in a chapter in the Bible, which they had been reading, or any other lesson, they would speak of the expected occasion like they anticipated the highest pleasure from it; and even while sitting for some twenty-five or thirty minutes, the profound silence which was kept and the strict attention that was paid, referred me to scenes of former days when *superior opportunities* for improvement were mine. How often has the silent tear stolen down my cheek when I have witnessed these little interesting scenes! How often have I said to myself, O if I had been half as attentive in my more favored moments—how much more competent I might have been to fill the responsible station in which I am placed: how much greater my fund of religious knowledge might have been! how much more influence my religious instructions might have had: how much more winning my precepts and examples might have been to the young and eager minds that are grasping after knowledge with all the ardor of youth,—*who*, though naturally inclined to follow that which is *evil*, may by the soft and gentle precepts and examples of the gospel, be induced to follow that which is *good*.

I find it much easier to attend to my school since sister Wilkins has taken a part of my scholars. The school was so crowded before, that we were all very uncomfortable: but before I was taken sick, I could hold out to keep school till five o'clock in the afternoon, with so much more ease and satisfaction than at present, that it surprises me. But it is time for me to close. I hope, dear sir, you will remember, though I may be old in the cause, yet as my flesh wears out, my spirits are too apt to flag; and a line from you, by way of encouragement, would be duly considered. I hope you will pray for me, that I may lay myself out for God, and the good of my fellow creatures.

I remain yours, respectfully,

EUNICE MOORE.

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*From the Maryland Colonization Journal.*

ON Thursday the 15th December at 1 o'clock, p. m. the bark Globe, having on board 132 emigrants, sailed for Cape Palmas. We have in a former No. adverted to a change of sentiment among the colored people in the counties, with regard to emigrating to Cape Palmas. It is to be attributed mainly to the returning of those who had become citizens of the colony. They came home after their families and friends, willing no longer to leave them to buffet the adverse circumstances which the colored man will always meet with in this country. The emigrants from St. Mary's were mainly influenced by Stephen Smith, a man who spent two years in the colony, and then came for his wife and children. Those from Anne Arundel were the friends of John Bordley, likewise an old and respectable colonist; while Joshua Cornish preached liberty to his friends in Dorchester county. It was fortunate that we had secured a large vessel, for the cry was, "still they come," even to the day of sailing.

The vessel was delayed nearly a week after all was ready, owing to some Virginia emigrants who were detained by the freezing of a canal. At last they came, and drays and furniture wagons were put in requisition, and all hands placed on board and well stowed away in four hours. Although no previous notice had been given, a vast crowd assembled on the wharf. The Rev. Dr. Henshaw invoked God's blessing on the people



and the undertaking. The emigrants arose from their knees—the sails were sheeted home—the hawser cast loose—and the majestic bark moved slowly from the wharf, favored by a light north-wester, and cheered by three rounds from the admiring spectators; and never did three cheers receive a more hearty response than arose from the joyous mass of emigrants on board. We never witnessed a sight more cheering, or felt that our humble labors in the great cause received such ample remuneration.

On board the *Globe* in addition to the emigrants, was the Rev. L. Hazlehurst, going to join the Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, Dr. Samuel F. McGill and lady, and Mr. R. S. McGill, all of Cape Palmas.

Never has an expedition left our harbor under more favorable auspices, nor has one ever been composed of better men. Of the good characters and capacity of most of them we have ample testimony, and we regret that we are not able to give a sketch of the early history and labors of many of these hitherto obscure people, who we believe are yet the chosen instruments of effecting great good to their brethren in Africa. We cannot omit mentioning one by the name of Lauder, from St. Mary's county, long known on the Potomac as a thriving, industrious and honest master and owner of some river crafts. Lauder says that for years he has felt a strong desire to remove to Africa, but owing to the opposition of some of his family he has until now been prevented. But this year in consequence of forming an acquaintance with Stephen Smith, and learning from him the true state of the colony and the really free condition of the colored man there, he determined to go and take his whole family, consisting of twenty-eight persons, with him. In order to enable Smith to return also, he nobly advanced three hundred dollars for one of his children who was still in slavery.

The condition of Lauder in this country, unlettered and untaught as he was, shows him to be no ordinary man in point of intellectual capacity, and the bare fact of the redemption of that child, without surety of re-payment, stamps him as one of nature's nobleman. When such men go voluntarily to Liberia, let no one despair of the cause or the colony.

Too much credit cannot be given to the gentlemen who have set many of those people free. For instance, Mr. Lynch, of Lynchburg, Va. He set eighteen people free (who were taken out for the American Colonization Society,) paid their passage to Africa, an expense of seven or eight hundred dollars, and supplied them well with clothing, mechanical tools, farming utensils, &c. Another—Mr. Bernard Dean, a farmer in moderate circumstances, in Howard District, Anne Arundel county, offered freedom to his whole family, on condition that they would go to Cape Palmas. Ten availed themselves of his offer, five adults with their five children. These he supplied abundantly with clothing and agricultural implements, in fact almost stripping his own house to do so. He came to the city with them and waited one week to see them embark, although for years previous he had not slept from under his own roof. Nothing could be more affecting than the parting of this old gentleman with his people. But he has the grand consolation of knowing that he has done the *best* and *all* that he could do both for them and himself.

Such are the deeds of southern slave holders—and a home is created for these liberated bondmen, through the liberality of the slaveholding State of Maryland.

#### MISSIONARIES FOR AFRICA.

THE following accounts will be read with joyful interest by the friends of African instruction and missions. Such men as are here presented, consecrating themselves to the great cause of christianity, are destined to effect mighty changes with God's blessing, in the moral and intellectual condition of that quarter of the earth.

*From the Presbyterian.*

#### AN ORDINATION FOR AFRICA.

MR. EDITOR,—A most interesting scene took place in the Presbyterian church of Easton, Pennsylvania, on the evening of the 7th instant, before a crowded audience. Mr. Thomas Wilson, a man of color, whom the Presbytery of Newton had educated under the superintendence of President Yeomans, in Lafayette College, and licensed at their last stated meeting as a probationer, having been accepted by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian church, was ordained on the 7th instant, with a view to his immediate departure for the land of his fathers.

Mr. Wilson is a man of a strong and original mind and of more than common energy of character. His progress in obtaining knowledge was unusually rapid during his residence at this institution, and it is questionable whether any candidate on any occasion, ever gave the Presbytery much greater satisfaction than he did in the examination on Theology. In addition to this, he has acquired considerable knowledge of Latin and Greek, as well as of English grammar, composition, &c.

Mr. Wilson's whole heart is with Africa. He has for years yearned to labor in that benighted land. To obtain this desire, no sacrifice appeared too great, and no work too arduous.—When he was apprized of the opportunity of sailing in the *Atalanta* this month, he literally rejoiced and thanked God. The congregation of Easton, that principally sustained Mr. Wilson and gave him an outfit of considerable value, was greatly interested in him, and gratified with his character both moral and literary. The crowded audience on the evening of his ordination listened with intense interest to the sermon by the Rev. Mr. Junkin, and the addresses which were delivered on the occasion by President Yeomans and Mr. Gray. On the evening of the succeeding Sabbath, Mr. Wilson preached in the Presbyterian church to an audience that literally crowded the house to overflowing. On Tuesday morning he took his departure for New York on his way to the coast of Africa, followed by the good wishes and prayers of this community.

J. L. G.

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The following in relation to Mr. Wilson is from the *Colonization Herald*—extra:

The writer of the following letter, Thomas Wilson, is an intelligent colored man, formerly of Trenton, N. J., where, for some time, he taught the school for colored children, supported by the State. About two years since, after mature consideration, he decided that Liberia presented better prospects than the United States, both for his individual comfort and usefulness, and for the elevation of his family. He determined to emigrate, and wrote and delivered lectures on the subject. Before starting he was persuaded to spend a year at Easton College, under the instruction of its able and excellent President, Dr. Yeoman, and was aided by the ladies of Easton, and several friends in Philadelphia and Trenton. His progress in knowledge was such, that it was decided by the Newton Presbytery to give him a license. He has an interesting family of six children, from four to fourteen years of age. It will be seen that he is *anxiously* waiting an opportunity to go out to Liberia, and feels disappointed that he has been detained so long. Funds are already pledged for his support as a teacher in Liberia as soon as he arrives. Will the *friends* of Colonization send us the money necessary to pay his passage to Liberia? Who will answer?

Any donations for this purpose may be sent to the Treasurer, S. Colwell, Esq., or the Agent, Rev. J. B. Pinney, directed to Philadelphia Colonization Rooms, Walnut above Sixth.

EASTON, PA., December 26th, 1842.

“DEAR SIR,—Being informed by Mr. Lowrey, that the American Colonization Society will pay the passages of me and my family to Africa, and being anxious to get to that country, I have ventured to ask you, by this note, what time you think I will have an opportunity to go? I am very sorry that I was not sent out in the last expedition, which went out from Baltimore, because my circumstances, since October last, have been very perplexing; so much so, that I have thought it best to ask you to send me by the next ship, which may go from a convenient port to our colonies in Africa. I thought I would say to you, that if a passage could not be got as cheap in a ship in which we might be the only passengers, as it could have been in the ship which recently went out from Baltimore, I would suffer the Missionary Society to pay a part of the difference out of my outfit. I do not say this because I think my wages ample, but that you may see that I am willing to make *any sacrifice* to be sent out immediately. I have waited nearly two years since I made up my mind to go to Liberia, and my friends have great reason to expect me to go. Now, having been twice disappointed in a passage to that country, and knowing the uncertainty of human affairs, I begin to fear lest something should occur to prevent my going finally. I am confident that you will appreciate my motive for being zealous in this matter. Whatever may be your opinion in regard to this subject, I hope you will answer this note as soon as it may come to hand.

Yours for Africa,  
THOMAS WILSON.

*From the New York Observer.*

#### ORDINATION OF A COLORED MISSIONARY.

THE Presbytery of New York has just received under its care Mr. James M. Priest, a licentiate of the West Lexington Presbytery, and will ordain him on Sabbath evening next in the Rutgers-street Presbyterian church, (Rev. Dr. Krebs') services to commence a half-past seven o'clock. The services will be highly interesting. The Rev. Dr. Philips will preach the sermon, and Rev. John C. Lowrie will give the charge to the candidate.

Mr. Priest was raised as a slave. He belonged to a pious lady who desired to emancipate her slaves and send them to Africa. With a view to this good object, she sent out Mr. Priest to Liberia to examine the colony and bring back a report of the land. Since his return he has been educated, and now goes forth as a missionary of the Presbyterian Board, to preach the everlasting Gospel in long benighted Africa. May the Lord be with him.

If any persons are disposed to doubt the ability of the colored people to cope with the whites in the acquisition of knowledge, they should have heard Mr. Priest's examination on theology before the Presbytery of New York on Tuesday last. Few, very few, graduates of Princeton or Andover would sustain a more creditable examination than did this excellent man of color.

#### A MISSIONARY FOR AFRICA.

ONE of the best friends of the colored race communicates from Mobile, the 25th of January, the following statement:

"I came here on Saturday last to meet the Synod of Alabama, and ask for their aid in the purchase of a pious slave, together with his wife and two children in order to place them at the disposal of the Board of Foreign Missions of our church, to be employed in the establishment of a literary Institution in the Mississippi Colony. The Missionary Board have agreed to receive him provided his freedom can be secured. He is a learned blacksmith, and *self taught* and purely African, is a good Greek and Latin scholar, humble, intelligent, and industrious, and deserving of going to Africa. His present master bought him and family, last winter for twenty-five hundred and fifty dollars, and will sell him for the same price, for the above named purpose, but for no other, as he wishes to retain him for his services. I proposed to the Alabama Synod to undertake to raise half the amount necessary for his purchase, promising on behalf of the Synod of Mississippi to undertake to raise the other half within the bounds of our Synod. They entered into the subject with spirit, and appointed a committee to secure the purchase. They tell me, I may rest assured they will speedily raise their portion of the money."

We find also the following account of this man in the last *Presbyterian*.

#### SELF-TAUGHT MAN.

MR. EDITOR.—Having attended a meeting of the Synod of Alabama, which closed its sessions on Monday evening, January 23d, in the city of Mobile, I hasten to inform you of some interesting proceedings of this body. Extracts of the minutes were directed to be forwarded to you for publication, and therefore it will be unnecessary for me to mention the various items of business which claimed the attention of the Synod. But there was one subject acted upon, which so interested my feelings, that I suppose an account of it will be interesting to you and to the public. It appears, that there is within the bounds of the Synod, a colored man of extraordinary character, whom the Synod resolved to purchase from his master, (in case he could be obtained for a reasonable price,) with a view of sending him to Liberia as a missionary.

The man alluded to, is a member of the Presbyterian church, in good and regular standing, and has the confidence of all who know him. His wife is also a member of the same church. But what is remarkable in the case is, that he is a classical scholar and wholly self-taught.

He is a blacksmith; and it was stated on the floor of Synod, by members and others, who knew him, that he first learned the letters of the alphabet, by inducing his master's children and others, to make the letters, one at a time, on the door of his shop; in this way he familiarized himself with the letters, and their names. He then learned to put them together and make words, and soon was able to read. He then commenced the study of arithmetic, and then English grammar and geography. It was also stated that

he is now able to read the Greek Testament with ease, has some knowledge of the Latin language, and even commenced the study of the Hebrew language, but relinquished it in consequence of not having suitable books. He is now studying Dwight's Theology, and was examined in the first volume by his pastor, who stated that he stood a good examination. It was also stated that he was a man of devoted piety, and remarkable humility;—that he studied at night till eleven or twelve o'clock, and that intelligent lawyers had stated, that when conversing with him, they felt themselves in the presence of their equal. He is between thirty and thirty-five years of age, and is willing to go out as a missionary, to Africa, under the Assembly's Board.

It was communicated to the Synod, by Rev. R. S. Finley, who had corresponded with Mr. Lowrie on the subject, that the Board was willing to send him out as a teacher in a high school, which they contemplate establishing in Liberia, for the purpose of educating teachers, and preachers for Africa. His mechanical genius, his knowledge as a blacksmith, as also his scholarship, and piety, peculiarly fit him for the station. I may also add, that the fact that he is accustomed to a southern climate, is another recommendation. It appears to me that Africa cannot be christianized without such a school; and God in his providence, seems to have raised up this man for the work. Past providences seem to indicate that white missionaries are not the kind for that field.

The history of this case has been so interesting to me, Mr. Editor, that I supposed it would be so to others, and therefore, I have taken the liberty to send you an account of it.

Great harmony, and brotherly feeling appeared to prevail among the members of the Synod. I was very favorably impressed as to the piety and talents of the members as a body.

VIATOR.

#### DONATION FROM A FREE COLORED MAN IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

THE following is an extract from a letter of one of the ablest, earliest, and most useful missionaries to the Choctaws:

NEAR FORT TOWSON, 7th JANUARY, 1843.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—Inclosed is an order on Mr. Hill for ten dollars, a donation to the Colonization Society, from George Freeman, a colored man, now residing at the Dwight Mission, Cherokee nation. It would give me great pleasure to be able to make many such remittances from this section of country, for the objects of your Society. There are, however, but few who take an interest in any of the great benevolent objects of the present day. As light is gradually diffused a better spirit is manifested.

George Freeman is a very promising black man, whose freedom I procured. He is the second for whom I have secured that inestimable blessing. My method has been to pay down the price demanded by the master or owners. I then opened a book account with the servant, gave him credit for the full value of his labor, and charged him with clothing, &c., and a moderate interest on the money paid for his redemption. In this way many worthy black people now in bondage might be liberated, and sent to Africa, should the means of the Society be equal to the demands on its aid. I hope George may yet go to Liberia.

Yours, &c.

THE following article from the Journal of Commerce is of deep interest, though we apprehend Lord Brougham is mistaken in regard to the extent of the decrease of the slave trade. That it is on the decrease we have no doubt, but while so many vigilant eyes are watching to detect it, there is equal watchfulness to escape detection.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—From statements made by Lord Brougham in the British Parliament on the 28th ult., it appears that a very decided decrease has taken place within a few years past, in the importation of slaves from the island of Cuba. The number of vessels belonging to Havana which in the year 1838 were engaged in the trade amounted to 71; in the year 1839, to 59; in 1840, to 54; in 1841, to 31; and in 1842 there were only three vessels so engaged. The number of negroes imported in 1839, was as many as 25,000; in 1840, 14,470; in 1841, 11,857; and in 1842, only 3,150. The largest number imported was 28,000. At the instance of the mixed commission, a very large proportion of those were emancipated. During the last year, Governor Valdez gave



full freedom to 1,215 of the negroes emancipated by the mixed court, prior to the treaty of 1835, and who, though nominally emancipated, had been retained in a state of virtual slavery. The Governor has, moreover, within the year, made five seizures of bodies of newly imported Africans, amounting in all to 754, so that these may be deducted from the number of new slaves, leaving the actual number only 2,396.

#### EXPEDITION FROM NEW ORLEANS.

THE Rev. William McLain, Treasurer of the Society, is on his way to New Orleans to charter a ship and attend to all matters connected with the departure of the expedition of which we gave notice in our last number. The Committee deeply feel the necessity of incurring the responsibilities of this movement, and they hope the Father of all wisdom and goodness will open many hearts in charity towards the work in which they are engaged. The time demands the special efforts of auxiliary Societies. This ship will touch at Norfolk about the 1st of May, to receive additional freight and emigrants. The opportunity will be favorable to missionaries desiring a passage, and for missionary societies who may wish to send supplies to their several stations in Western Africa.

#### A PLAN

TO RAISE \$20,000 FOR THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, BY SUBSCRIPTIONS OF \$50 EACH, TO ENABLE IT TO EXTEND THE TERRITORY OF LIBERIA.

OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

*Washington, March 22d, 1843.*

It is vitally important that the colonial jurisdiction should be rendered incontestable over the whole line of coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, since about twenty tracts have already been purchased on this line, many settlements founded, and difficulties have risen in regard to other tracts between these two points, not yet purchased, and which are liable to be sold by the natives to foreign traders or Governments, who are moved by commercial cupidity to obtain possession of them. Should this end be attained:

1st. The slave trade would be forever suppressed in this part of Africa, and a vast native population be brought under the influences of civilization and christianity.

2d. Collisions and disturbances would be prevented, to which the colony is now exposed, from the interference of foreign powers or their citizens.

3d. Immense agricultural and commercial benefits would be secured to the colonists, and through them to our American commerce.

4th. An invaluable region of Africa, brought under the influence of good government, would be opened to colored emigrants from the United States, and the growth and prosperity of our colonies be secured.

The Committee feel that in the Providence of Almighty God the cause of African Colonization and the colonies of Liberia are assuming extraordinary magnitude in relation both to our own and other countries, and that every patriot and christian should now regard them with intense and increasing interest, and that instead of leaving them to the ordinary operation of events, they can only, by most arduous efforts for their advancement, discharge the great trust reposed in them with satisfaction to their own consciences, or the just expectation of the intelligent friends of the Society.

The Executive Committee of the Society, with full confidence in his intelligence, fidelity, and ardent devotedness to the great and beneficent objects of the Institution, have appointed Franklin Knight, Esq., to carry into execution the important plan here submitted.

R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*

Mr. Knight will commence his labors in this District and Virginia.

CONTRIBUTIONS to, and receipts by, the American Colonization Society, from the 24th of February, to the 24th of March, 1843.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Market, Miss R. Kittridge, formerly of Tewksbury, \$10, per  
Hon. Tristram Shaw, - - - 10 00 10 00

## CONNECTICUT.

New London, Jonathan Coit, Esq., 8th instalment on subscription of  
\$1000, per Hon. T. W. Williams, \$100, - - - 100 00  
Middletown, The Ladies' female Colonization Society, per Miss Mary  
H. Hulbert, \$103, William E. Hulbert, Esq., \$5, - - - 108 00 208 00

## NEW YORK.

Trumansburg, Subscriptions of certain members of the Presbyterian  
church, remitted by Her. an Camp, Esq. Herman Camp \$100,  
Mrs. H. Camp \$30, Mrs. C. Pratt, Mr. C. Pratt, John Creque,  
Henry Taylor, Mrs. H. D. Barto, A. G. Stone, each \$2, Mrs. J.  
Craque, E. Hopkins, Mrs. E. Himrod, Miss E. Moyer, B. Cook,  
W. G. Godley each \$1, John Dickinson, Miss E. Fitch, George  
Auble, A. Q. Blue, Mrs. E. Hopkins, Rev. H. Taylor, Mrs. H.  
Taylor each 50c., M. Dikeman, W. D. Horton, R. Vanderbilt, each  
25c., A. Rockafellow 13c., H Camp to A. R., \$2 62, - - - 155 00 155 00

## NEW JERSEY.

Pittsgrove, The Female Auxiliary Society, Salem county, \$3, per  
Rev. G. W. Janvier, - - - 3 00 3 00

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, William Primrose, Esq. - - - 5 00 5 00

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, Capt. R. Lee, U. S. N., \$10, the proceeds of worsted  
work by two ladies, \$15, - - - 25 00 25 00

## VIRGINIA.

Everettsville, Collections in the congregational church, \$15, per Rev.  
E. Boyden, - - - 15 00 15 00

## OHIO.

Granville, Annual subscription by Sereno Wright \$10, - - - 10 00  
Dayton, Henry Stoddard, Esq., \$15, - - - 15 00 25 00

## GEORGIA.

Augusta, From a "Georgia Baptist," per W. H. Turpin, \$100, - - - 100 00 100 00

## MISSISSIPPI.

Washington county, Francis Griffin, Esq., \$100, - - - 100 00 100 00

Total Contributions, \$636 00

## RECEIPTS FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VERMONT.—Weathersfield, William Jarvis, for '42, \$2, - - - 2 00  
MASSACHUSETTS.—Springfield, Charles Stearns for 3 copies from 1st  
July '40 to 31 August, '42, - - - 12 00  
PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia, W. Primrose, \$1 50, - - - 1 50  
VIRGINIA.—Battletown, Mrs. S. E. T. Stribling, for '43 and '44, - - - 3 00  
KENTUCKY.—Danville, J. A. Jacobs, for '41 and '42, - - - 3 00  
OHIO.—Steubenville, H. H. Levett for '40 to '43, \$5. Plainville, L. Per-  
kins, for '42, \$2, Dayton, Henry Stoddard, from '41 to '45, \$5, - - - 12 00  
ILLINOIS.—Jackson, Hon. W. Thomas '40 to '43, \$6, Hon. D. Lockwood,  
'40 to '43, \$6, - - - 12 00

Total for Repository, \$45 50  
Total Contributions, \$636 00

Total, \$681 50

Those subscribers in Pennsylvania who have received the Repository as annual subscribers of \$5 to the cause, and do not desire to receive it on this condition, or as subscribers, will please give information to the American Colonization Society. All remittances for this work may be made directly by mail to the Editor.







#### RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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*Resolved*,—That it is expedient to publish hereafter, at the same price, in a pamphlet form of thirty-two pages, with a handsome cover, the African Repository.

*Resolved*,—That the Executive Committee entirely approve of the plan of supplying without cost, the African Repository to the Ministers of all denominations in the United States, or such as may be disposed to co-operate in the benevolent objects of the Society, provided the funds for this purpose can be obtained, and that the plan be submitted to the several State Societies, and other friends of the cause, with estimates of the expense, and inviting them to give donations for this specific purpose.

*Resolved*,—That the agents of this Society be informed of the views of the Committee on this subject, and instructed to receive contributions for the proposed object.

*Resolved*,—That this plan be submitted by letter to some of the distinguished friends of the Society in different States, and that they be requested to promote the object.

✱ ————— ✱  
✱ All communications for the African Repository should be addressed to the Editor,  
R. R. GURLEY, Secretary of the Society.

✱ Donations and collections to be transmitted to the Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN, Treasurer of the Society.

Those who wish to make bequests to the American Colonization Society, can best secure their object by using the following form, viz: "I give and bequeath the sum of ——— dollars to A. B., *in trust* for the American Colonization Society," &c.

The African Repository will hereafter be issued regularly on the 1st of every month, from this city, at \$1 50 per annum, payable in advance. The work is now owned by the American Colonization Society. The profits are wholly devoted to the cause of Colonization.

The African Repository is sent gratuitously—

To every Auxiliary Society which makes an annual remittance to the American Colonization Society.

To every clergyman who takes up annually a collection to aid the American Colonization Society.

To every person obtaining three new subscribers, and remitting the money.

To every individual who contributes annually ten dollars or more to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

To every life-member of the American Colonization Society, for three years after he becomes such.

Clergymen who have taken collections in their churches the past year, but who have not received the Repository, will please forward their names and their residences.

Persons who wish to discontinue the Repository, are requested to give the town, county, and state, in which they reside.

Officers of Auxiliary Societies will please act as agents in receiving subscriptions to the Repository, and forward subscribers' names and the money received, by mail, through their Postmaster.

Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies will please forward their names and residences, that they may be furnished with such documents and papers as may be on hand for distribution.

The payment of thirty dollars constitutes a person a life-member of the American Colonization Society, and entitles him to a certificate of life-membership.

Persons who have not received certificates of life-membership to which they are entitled, will please give information by mail.

Mr. C. W. JAMES of Cincinnati, Ohio, is authorized, by himself, or by deputies authorized by him, to receive moneys due the African Repository from the Subscribers in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. The accounts have been placed in his hands, and those indebted are respectfully requested to be prepared by the time they are called upon, as we are in great need of the money.

✱ ————— ✱